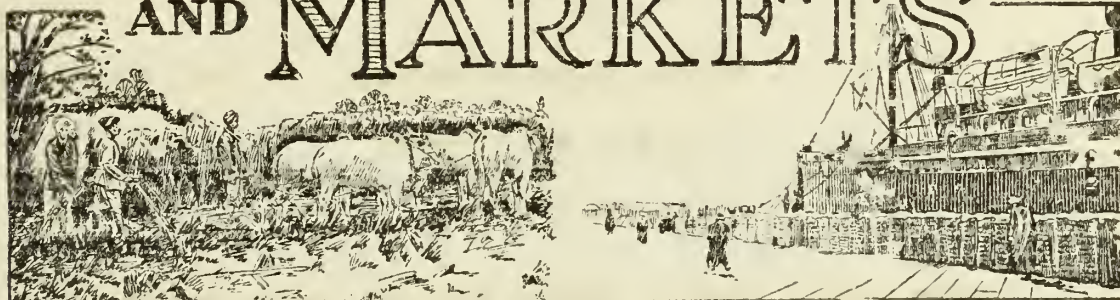


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

GERMANY'S DECLINING AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

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L A T E C A B L E S

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France selling wheat in foreign markets: German Government 3,674,000 bushels, Scandinavia 1,837,000, Italian Government 1,102,000, England and other buyers 1,838,000, total 8,451,000 bushels. It is estimated that an additional 3,674,000 bushels are to be sold, and according to French reports, 121,000 bushels are en route to Liverpool and 37,000 to Limerick. Price quoted f.o.b., less duty, 55 cents per bushel; government fixed price \$2.00 per bushel. (Agricultural Attache E. A. Foley, London, October 5, 1934.) (French wheats are generally unsuitable for supplementing native wheats in the production of bread flour in most European countries. It is probable, therefore, that these imports are of generally weak quality, and will be used largely for feed, competing with domestic wheat and other grains, rather than with North American wheats.)

Italy 1934 wheat production forecasted at 232,696,000 bushels as compared with the 1933 crop of 297,633,000 bushels. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, October 5, 1934.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N S

Summary of recent bread grain information

Since no new estimates of wheat production for 1934 were received during the past week, the total for 40 countries remains unchanged at 2,870,172,000 bushels. This compares with 3,149,077,000 bushels harvested by the same countries in 1933, when they accounted for about 99 percent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excluding Russia and China. A decrease of some 4 percent is indicated in the North American crop as compared with 1933. Upward revisions for Germany, Spain, and France placed the European crop, excluding Russia, about 16 percent under the 1933 harvest. Without the Danubian countries, however, where a decline of 31 percent is expected, the European crop would be only 12 percent under that of 1933. The Asiatic outturn, as represented by estimates for five countries, shows a gain over 1933 of some 3 percent, while total estimates for five North African countries show an increase of 13 percent. The estimated rye crop for 1934 as reported for 25 countries is placed at 864,991,000 bushels, a decrease of about 16 percent from the 1933 production of the same countries.

The condition of the Argentine wheat crop is uniformly good and thrifty, according to the official report of September 25, cabled from the Buenos Aires office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Only slight damage was noted from the frost of early September, and almost all the wheat-growing districts received from 2 to 3 inches of rainfall during the month, which was very beneficial. Growing conditions were also considered favorable for flaxseed, particularly in the province of Buenos Aires.

The Shanghai wheat market

Influenced by lower quotations on foreign wheat, prices of wheat and wheat flour declined on the Shanghai market during the week ended September 28, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. No foreign wheat was booked during the week, but with quotations only three cents above prices for domestic wheat, mills were showing some interest, and two cargoes of Argentine wheat were reported sold on September 28 and 29 at 78 and 77 cents, respectively. Domestic wheat stocks plus arrivals are considered by local mills sufficient for two to three months' supply. Shanghai mills are operating at almost full capacity, but some reduction in activity is expected soon. The flour market was dull during the week on account of the mid-autumn festival, but demand from Tientsin showed some improvement. Flour stocks are still placed at 1,300,000 bags. All Hankow flour mills were also operating at almost full capacity, using domestic wheat only,

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with flour demand fairly strong, according to Consul Stanton, at that station.

Prices of wheat on the Shanghai market for October shipment in bulk, duty included, were quoted as follows: Argentine and Australian (New South Wales), 76 cents per bushel; domestic standard for October delivery 70 cents, November 72 cents, and December delivery 74 cents. Domestic flour for October and November delivery was quoted at 82 cents per bag of 49 pounds, December delivery 83 cents. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, was \$3.28 per barrel of 196 pounds. Imports of flour into China during August were as follows: Australia 12,935 barrels of 196 pounds, Canada 15,297, United States 11,248, others 562, total 40,042 barrels.

FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The 1934 barley production in 30 countries so far reported, which last year accounted for 85 percent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 1,140,396,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 6 percent from the production in the same countries in 1933. There is a net decrease of 11.5 percent in the European countries. The first estimate of the crop in Lithuania is 10,676,000 bushels, about the same as last year. There is a slight increase in the previous estimate for Belgium to 4,823,000 bushels.

The 1934 oats production in 24 countries reported, which in 1933 accounted for nearly 89 percent of the Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 2,231,181,000 bushels, a decrease of about 17 percent from the production in those countries last year. The European countries show a decrease of about 20 percent. The first estimate of the crop in Belgium is 47,123,000 bushels, which is nearly 18 percent below the harvest of last year, and 5 percent below the average production during the past 5 years. The first estimate of the crop in Lithuania is 24,037,000 bushels, 5.5 percent above the harvest of last year.

The 1934 corn production in 11 countries reported, which last year accounted for 85 percent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia, amounts to 2,018,704,000 bushels, which is 30 percent below the production in those countries last year. The European countries, however, show a net increase of 1 percent. The second official estimate of the corn crop in Rumania shows a decrease of nearly 40,000,000 bushels from the first estimate. The crop is now placed at 157,471,000 bushels, which is more than 12 percent below the harvest of last year, and 27 per-

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

cent below the average production of the past five years. The area planted to corn this season was the largest on record, but drought and other unfavorable weather conditions were responsible for a poor yield.

Argentine corn conditions

Corn seedings for the 1934-35 corn crop are reported to be going on well in Argentina, with slight damage from locust attacks and frost. The remaining corn surplus from the 1933-34 crop is now said to be mostly in exporters' hands. The second official estimate of the 1933-34 corn production in Argentina is 232,310,000 bushels. This is an increase of nearly 16,000,000 bushels over the first estimate, but is still 24 percent below the average production of the past 5 years, and the smallest harvest since that of 1924-25. The area planted to corn the past season was the largest on record, but drought and locust damage cut down the area harvested to 2.5 percent below the average of the past 5 years, with an unusually small yield per acre. Private estimates continue to be somewhat higher than the above revision. The official estimate of the exportable surplus of corn available September 26 is 52,832,000 bushels. Last year at the same time the exportable surplus was estimated at about 101,000,000 bushels.

The Russian grain situationHarvest

Cutting of the winter and early spring sown cereals was completed or about completed in the southern, central, and western parts of European Russia by September 10. In the Volga Basin, the harvest was 92 - 100 percent completed. In the eastern regions (Ural, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Kirgizia) the situation is less satisfactory, with 20 to nearly 50 percent of the area remaining uncut. Western Siberia was particularly lagging with only 51 percent of the acreage cut. Harvesting difficulties due to late ripening and lodging of grain and to rainy weather were reported from one district in that section. The total area cut in the Soviet Union up to September 10 is estimated at about 183,000,000 acres. This figure is about 3,000,000 acres less than last year's comparable figure, which, however, represented 90 percent of the area sown to winter and early spring cereals instead of 91 percent this year, when a smaller acreage was seeded. Of the different types of farms in the Soviet Union, the collectives had cut the largest proportion of their sown area, 92 percent, followed by the individual peasant farmers with 91 percent, and the State farms taking the last place with 81 percent cut. Among the State farms particularly backward were the grain and livestock farms which are managed by a special commissariat and which cut only 78 percent of the area sown.

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Threshing and stacking of grain showed a more rapid progress than a year ago. The acreage from which grains were threshed up to September 10 was reported at 37 percent above the figure for a comparable period of 1933 and constituted 65 percent of the areas cut against 47 percent a year ago. The threshings of State farms were ahead of those of the collectives. The acreage from which grain was removed from the field or stacked was reported at 10 percent above a comparable figure of last year and constituted 83 percent of the area cut against 72 percent a year ago. In the eastern regions, however, grain remained in the field, only partly shocked, and subject to damage from rain, on more than half of the acreage.

Fall sowings

Better progress was made with fall sowing this season than in any year since 1930, which marked the beginning of the regime of wholesale collectivization. Drawn out and late sowings, with detrimental effects on yields, were characteristic of the last few years, in the Soviet Union. The table on the next page shows the acreage seeded to all winter crops for the 1935 harvest up to September 10 and the extent to which the sowing plan was executed. This season 57,928,000 acres were sown to all winter crops up to September 10, compared with 43,376,000 acres during the comparable period a year ago, an increase of 34 percent. The somewhat smaller 1934 sowing plan was fulfilled to the extent of 62 percent by September 10 compared with 46 percent fulfillment of the 1933 plan on the same date a year ago. Of the different types of farms, the collectives held the first place in fall sowings, with 67 percent of their sowing plan executed, followed by individual farmers, who seeded 55 percent of their plan. The last place was held by the State farms, which had seeded only 35 percent of their plan. No data on fall seedings by individual crops are available. Winter wheat constituted a little over a third of the area specified in the plan for 1933 fall sowings. Winter rye accounts for most of the remaining acreage. Small quantities of winter barley, sunflower seed, and other crops are also sown.

From the standpoint of regional distribution of fall sowings the picture based on the report of September 10 is as follows: In the northern and north central parts of European Russia the plan was 90-100 percent completed. In the Central Black Soil Area the plan was 67 percent completed and the area sown was 29 percent above the comparable period of last year. The Middle Volga region and the neighboring Tartar and Bashkir Republics, on the other hand, showed less satisfactory results than in 1933, the acreage sown being 14 percent less. The plan was completed to the extent of 80 percent for the area as a whole. The Central Black Soil and Middle Volga areas should have completed their sowings early in

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

September. Considerable advance over 1933 was shown in Ukraine, the largest winter wheat section, which nearly trebled its seeded acreage and completed 55 percent of the sowing plan compared with 19 percent a year ago. Insufficient progress was made in the Lower Volga area, particularly the Stalingrad region and in the important North Caucasus area. The latter had 23 percent of the plan completed a/, but last year this area showed much poorer results and less than 2 percent of the plan was seeded up to September 10.

The official Soviet report of September 10 indicated an increase in fall plowed acreage prepared for seeding next year. This area was estimated at 9,335,000 acres, or 9 percent of the plan, compared with 6,719,000 acres, or 7 percent of the plan, on the same date a year ago. Fall plowing is of importance, both from the standpoint of the improvement of yields and of relieving the pressure during the spring sowing campaign, especially in view of the shortage of draft power in the Soviet Union.

SOVIET RUSSIA: Area sown to all winter crops and
the sowing plan

Year and date	Area sown	Area planned	Percent sown of planned area
	Million acres	Million acres	Percent
September 10:			
1930.....	34.6	106	33
1931.....	46.5	107	43
1932.....	37.6	104	36
1933.....	43.4	94	46
1934.....	57.9	93	62

Official sources.

Procurements

The annual grain procuring plan was executed to the extent of 64.6 percent by September 10. The monthly plan for September alone was executed to the extent of 31.3 percent. Eastern regions continued to lag in their deliveries. Of the different constituent elements of the grain procuring plan, the collection of the grain tax in kind amounted on September 1 to 56 percent of the total annual figure specified and 69 percent on September 10. On September 1, 1933, these collections amounted to 47 percent of the annual figure. The collection of the payments in

a/ This area was recently subdivided into two regions: Azov-Black Sea region and North Caucasus proper. The former executed the 1934 plan of fall sowings to the extent of 32 percent and the latter only 7 percent.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

kind to the machine-tractor stations for their services and the repayments of the grain food and seed loans were lagging. The grain deliveries of the State farms on September 10 constituted 60 percent of the quantity specified, thus lagging behind grain tax collections from the peasants.

COTTON

Egypt reports reduced cotton crop

The first official estimate of the Egyptian cotton crop for the 1934-35 season is reported at 1,702,000 bales of 478 pounds (including linters estimated at 35,000 bales), according to a cable received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is 117,000 bales under the 1,819,000-bale crop of 1933-34. The 1933-34 crop, however, was one of the two largest Egyptian crops on record. The 1934-35 acreage was estimated by the Egyptian Government on August 1, 1934, to be 1,798,000 acres as compared with 1,873,000 acres for the 1933-34 season.

Japanese cotton consumption increasing

Present prospects indicate that the cotton consumption of Japanese mills for the current year which began August 1 will be about 15 percent greater than during the past year, according to radioed advices from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai, based on information from Consul Donovan at Kobe. The consumption of American cotton in Japan for the current year, however, is expected to be only equal to or even slightly less than the consumption during the year ended July 31. Japanese spinners continue to replace American cotton with foreign, particularly with cotton from Peru, Brazil, Egypt, and Africa. The preference for such cotton is attributed to the present relative prices and exchange rates.

Cotton stocks decreased slightly during the month of August but still remained unusually large. There was a decrease in stocks of Indian cotton but slight increases in stocks of American and others.

August yarn production attained an all-time record with spinners making good profits for the month. Both cloth-production and cloth exports remained at high levels. Cloth exports exceeded those for July. Yarn exports, however, declined during August and there is little prospect for an increase in the immediate future, due to high prices and excellent domestic demand. Japanese exporters continue their efforts to develop new foreign markets for cotton goods.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

TOBACCOManchurian flue-cured tobacco production and government aids

The 1934 crop of American type flue-cured tobacco in Manchuria is placed at 2,094,000 pounds from 3,200 acres, compared with 1,874,000 pounds and 2,000 acres in 1933, according to a report from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Rossiter at Shanghai. A larger crop would have been harvested, except for low yields per acre, resulting from excessive rainfall. Manchuria now produces around 50,000,000 pounds of low grade native annually, but relatively little flue-cured tobacco. The native leaf is used for pipe smoking, while flue-cured tobacco is used chiefly in the manufacture of cigarettes, the consumption of which has increased considerably during the past two years. The annual requirements of flue-cured leaf are estimated at around 33,000,000 pounds, of which less than 10 percent is produced locally, the balance being imported from China and from the United States.

The government has established a monopoly with authority to promote the cultivation of flue-cured tobacco in Manchuria. A long-time program of education, advice, encouragement, and governmental loans for seed has been adopted, the object being to induce farmers to grow more and more flue-cured leaf. The monopoly officials believe that Manchuria will be able to supply a large proportion of her flue-cured requirements in 10 or 15 years, if growers use the right kind of seed and adopt modern cultural and curing methods. While the government may be successful in expanding the production of flue-cured leaf to replace more of the present imports of that type from China, and even some of the imports from the United States, it is believed that considerable quantities of American flue-cured tobacco will still be needed in the manufacture of the better quality of cigarettes. Any large scale replacement of American flue-cured leaf by the Manchurian product would be of considerable significance to American producers, since China, including Manchuria, has become the second most important foreign market for our exports of this type of tobacco, having taken on the average 28 percent of our exports during the five years, 1929-1933.

The Monopoly has complete charge of the marketing of all flue-cured tobacco, and farmers will be compelled to bring their tobacco to the monopoly, which will act as a sales agent on a commission basis. It may sell the tobacco when received or it may hold it for higher prices. In the latter event growers will be given an advance on delivery.

American flue-cured tobacco is now being produced either commercially or experimentally in three widely separated regions in Manchuria. The most important producing region is along the South Manchurian Railway near Fenghwangcheng about 30 miles northwest of Antung on the Korean border. This region in 1933 produced 1,543,000 pounds of flue-cured leaf

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

from 1,600 acres. Approximately 2,500 acres were planted in 1934, but the yield per acre is expected to be only about half that of 1933 because of excessive rainfall. The 1934 crop is estimated at 1,433,000 pounds. The cultivation of flue-cured tobacco in this district was begun by the Japanese in 1918. The South Manchurian Railway later became interested in the crop and established an experiment station at Fenghwangcheng. By giving the farmers expert advice and new seed each year a fairly good quality of leaf is being produced. The quality, however, is still inferior to the average quality of the flue-cured tobacco grown in China. Rainfall is excessive in this area and in general the region is quite mountainous. Owing to the excessive rainfall, the limited amount of land available for the crop, and the general apathy of the Chinese farmers toward the cultivation of foreign leaf, it is not expected that the acreage devoted to flue-cured tobacco can be materially increased in this district.

The second most important flue-cured producing region is along the South Manchurian Railway at Anshan, about 80 miles south of Mukden. Flue-cured tobacco production there was introduced by the Japanese about six years ago. The crop in 1933 amounted to 330,000 pounds from 370 acres. The 1934 crop is placed at 660,000 pounds from 740 acres. The growing of flue-cured tobacco in this district is done largely by Japanese farmers who use Chinese and Korean labor, and they are most enthusiastic about the future of the crop. The most modern methods of cultivation and curing are practiced and new seed is used each year. The tobacco land in this region is better drained and the crop is more carefully cultivated than in the Fenghwangcheng district. Chinese farmers in this area are also opposed to the production of foreign leaf, but the Japanese farmers consider the crop profitable and are planning to increase their acreage.

The third flue-cured producing area, located at Chihhsien about 90 miles north of Shanhaikwan, is still in the experimental stage. Thus far flue-cured tobacco has been grown in this region only by the Chihhsien agricultural experiment station. The region, however, is looked upon by the monopoly as especially favorable for the production of flue-cured tobacco and considerable effort is to be concentrated on developing the industry there.

Native leaf tobacco has been grown in Manchuria for several centuries. Small quantities are being produced in gardens for home consumption in all sections of the country south of 44 degrees latitude. The only important large producing area is near Kirin. The total production of native leaf in Manchuria is estimated at approximately 50,000,000 pounds per year. Most of the native leaf, after drying, is ground up for pipe smoking tobacco. The large leaves are selected at harvest time and dried flat after which they are used for cigars. Some native leaf is shipped to Siberia, China, Korea, and Japan. The production of native leaf is believed to be decreasing due to the increased consumption of cigarettes. Very little of the native leaf is used for cigarettes.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

German hog numbers show increase

Hog numbers in Germany on September 4, 1934, reached approximately 25,000,000 head, 4 percent above the number on the same date of 1932, and only 1 percent below the record number reported on September 1, 1931, according to a cable to the Foreign Agricultural Service from Assistant Agricultural Attache' D. L. Christy at Berlin. No estimate has been published for the same date of 1933. In December of that year, however, hog numbers were 4 percent larger than on the same date of 1932.

The 8 percent decrease in the number of sows in farrow in September of this year, compared with 1932, shows a disposition to reduce numbers to a slightly lower level. All young pigs and hogs over 6 months, exclusive of breeding stock were larger in September this year than on the same date of 1932, although not so large as in 1931. The total number of brood sows and of those in farrow on September 4, 1934, according to different age groups, were as follows with percentage of 1932 in parentheses. Brood sows 6 months to 1 year, total 470 (91 percent); in farrow, 229 (90 percent); brood sows over 1 year, total 1,484 (95 percent); in farrow, 769 (92 percent).

Young pigs under 8 weeks numbered 6,345,000 and were approximately the same as on the same date of 1932, while young pigs of 8 weeks to 6 months numbered 10,591,000 and were 2 percent above the same date of 1932. There was an increase of approximately 13 percent in hogs over 6 months, other than breeding animals, which bears out earlier forecasts of relatively heavy slaughter this fall. See table, page 387.

Southern Rhodesia has few cattle for chilled beef

Efforts to participate in the relatively new chilled beef trade with Great Britain have revealed that in Southern Rhodesia there are only about 13,500 cattle which may be classed as chillers, according to Consul A. D. Cameron at Johannesburg. Practically all of the chillers are owned by Europeans. In December, 1933, there were 940,000 head of cattle owned by Europeans in Southern Rhodesia. Of that number about 90,000 are regarded as surplus cattle, of which in addition to the chillers, 55,000 are suitable for the frozen beef trade and 23,000 are regarded as fit only for the preparation of meat extracts, etc. A considerable amount of interest is displayed by European producers in the possibility of making a larger proportion of the surplus cattle conform to the requirements of the chilled beef trade.

South American wool exports low

Exports of wool from both Argentina and Uruguay during the eleven months, October 1933 to August 1934, were considerably under the amounts



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exported during the comparable period of the preceding season, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Luedtke at Buenos Aires. Argentina exported during the period under review 268,020,000 pounds, all kinds, compared with 338,325,000 pounds in the 1932-33 period, a decrease of 26 percent, as reported by the Buenos Aires Herald Wool Reporting Service. Exports to all important destinations during July and August were less than in 1933, except that Germany took a larger quantity in August, almost half of the total August exports of 10,227 bales, of a total weight of 8,801,000 pounds. July exports amounted to only 8,654 bales, or 7,881,000 pounds. In 1933, July and August exports were 37,216 and 13,172 bales, respectively. See table, page 387. Fine cross-bred and low cross-bred wools were the principal types being exported during July and August. Last year at this season low cross-bred wool was the principal item.

Exports, with washed and scoured wool converted to grease equivalent, as reported by the National Bureau of Statistics, were 8,770,000 pounds in July and 8,569,000 pounds in August, compared with 15,492,000 pounds in July and 8,329,000 pounds in August, 1933. Total exports, grease equivalent, October to August, inclusive, were 278,558,000 pounds and for the comparable period in 1933 were 347,610,000 pounds.

July and August exports from Uruguay were insignificant, 445 bales and 443 bales, respectively, compared with 5,219 bales and 1,031 bales in July and August of 1933. Total exports October to August this season were 93,317 bales (approximately 94,623,000 pounds) as against 112,653 bales (114,250,000 pounds) to the end of August last year. See table page 387.

London wool sales close

The fifth series of the London wool sales closed October 3 with excellent competition from British, French, Swiss, Dutch, and Belgian buyers, with some German offers, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Attache' E. A. Foley at London. The series closed with greasy merino types showing a decline of from 5 to 7.5 percent and fine greasy crossbred types a decline of from 10 to 15 percent compared with prices ruling at the close of the fourth series on July 12. Medium and low greasy crossbred types, however, closed 5 percent above the July levels. Closing prices for scoured merino types were 10 percent below those for July, while scoured fine crossbred types closed 7.5 percent lower. Quotations on medium and low scoured crossbred types at the end of the series were firm. Fine slipes closed about 5 percent below the July level and all other types about at par.

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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS CONTINUE LOW

Expressed as an index number, the volume of United States exports of agricultural products stood at 46, the lowest in over 20 years and less than half the prewar average. Agricultural exports were higher in point of value, however, than for any August since 1930. For all commodities except cotton the index was 54, a gain over the low index of a year ago by a very small margin.

Cotton exports held up fairly well for this season of the year, the total reaching 268,000 bales, but they show a sharp reduction from the unusually heavy volume exported during August, 1932 and 1933. Japan is credited with receiving 68,000 bales, Germany and the United Kingdom 44,000 bales each, Italy and Spain 23,000 bales and 20,000 bales, respectively. The export value rose from an average of 9.9 cents per pound during August, 1933, to 13.0 cents per pound during the same month of 1934.

Exports of wheat including flour amounted to 3,818,000 bushels, or more than double the exports for August, 1933, but very small in comparison with August of the earlier postwar years.

Unmanufactured tobacco, with an index of 78, recorded a moderate gain when compared with the three preceding years, most of it due to larger purchases of bright flue-cured on the part of the United Kingdom.

The volume of fruit entering into foreign trade was smaller than for any August in more than a decade. There was a better demand for fresh pears, oranges, grapefruit and dried apples, but exports of fresh apples and most other kinds of fruit fell off heavily.

The index for lard was 74, the lowest August index since 1917, and exports of cured pork were less than one third the prewar level.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, August 1934, with comparisons a/

Commodity	: 1932 : 1933 :	1934		
	: August: August:	June	July	August
All commodities.....	64 : 66 :	59 :	46 :	46
All commodities, except cotton....	60 : 50 :	48 :	46 :	54
Grain and products.....	64 : 22 :	17 :	24 :	41
Animal products.....	50 : 56 :	62 :	59 :	56
Dairy products and eggs.....	81 : 59 :	79 :	90 :	123
Fruit.....	208 : 208 :	137 :	131 :	137
Cotton fiber, including linters....	67 : 79 :	68 :	47 :	39
Wheat, including flour.....	65 : 20 :	16 :	24 :	43
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	64 : 75 :	90 :	58 :	78
Hams and bacon.....	18 : 33 :	28 :	40 :	30
Lard.....	89 : 90 :	104 :	85 :	74

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ July, 1909-June, 1914

GERMANY'S DECLINING AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

Imports of foodstuffs, feedstuffs, and agricultural raw materials into Germany in 1933 were valued at only about 2.5 billion marks (\$990,000,000). That figure was less than half the value of the annual average imports in 1927-1931, according to reports from the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. So far in 1934, agricultural import trade value has declined further. Outstanding value declines for 1933 appeared in oilseeds, cotton, wool, feed grains, and wheat. In earlier years, Germany, second only to Great Britain as an importer of agricultural products, took a material share of the United States exports of wheat, cotton, lard, and fresh and dried fruit. The reduced volume of imports of wheat and lard, together with feed grains, eggs, and tobacco, account for about half of the 1933 decline. The balance of the decline is the result of the sharp fall in world commodity prices. Most of the other agricultural imports for 1933 remained close to pre-depression volumes. In 1934, however, additional reductions developed, of which cotton, lard, and wool are prominent examples. In recent months imports of fresh and dried fruits also have been restricted materially.

It appears that until very recent months the tendency in Germany has been to maintain, in general, imports of essential raw materials and of foodstuffs not produced at home. Until the foreign exchange situation became acute, the first group included cotton, wool and oilseeds; the second, dried fruits, many fresh fruits, and coffee. The sharp price declines helped to maintain the volume of imports of those products. The same price movement, however, helped to intensify interest in protecting domestic production from foreign competition during a period when emphasis was being placed on increased domestic supplies and conservation of foreign exchange resources. Probable future policy, however, admits of no generalization. A complete exposition of the situation would entail a detailed analysis of the whole German economic situation. German ability to import agricultural products depends to a marked degree upon her ability to export manufactures. The problem is closely related also to German and international financial policies.

Generally speaking, there are reasons for concluding that much of the German import curtailment in the last two years is necessarily temporary. The outlook varies considerably for the several products concerned, depending on how badly they are needed or how readily they may be dispensed with in the light of domestic supply, substitution, available exchange facilities and other factors. In the long run, it would seem that Germany must import more heavily than was done in 1933 and so far in 1934. For the next two years, however, imports appear certain to be closely restricted wherever possible, the degree of restriction varying with conditions surrounding domestic production. This season's drought,

GERMANY'S DECLINING AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, CONT'D

for instance, is known to have forced a more liberal policy respecting grain imports, notably feed grains. Other feedstuffs also are required. Other important factors in the situation not subject to immediate appraisal besides the foreign exchange policy are the possible effects of trade and credit arrangements made with foreign countries interested in the German market for agricultural products.

Public statements by high German officials in recent weeks stress the apparent current necessity of confining imports to products which cannot be dispensed with, produced at home, or for which substitutes cannot be developed. It is evident, also, that such indispensable imports will be confined, in an increasing degree, to those countries having special trade agreements with Germany. A virtual official monopoly of foreign trade appears to be contemplated, with control over imports to be exercised through the granting of special foreign exchange allotment certificates issued by the Reichsbank. This means that every importer, before concluding a purchase, must assure himself that he can secure the necessary exchange certificate. This method is designed to replace the present system of daily foreign exchange allotments, under which many importers have been forced to default on contracts for imports valued in excess of their exchange allotments.

It is clear that such centralized control will enable the government to direct the German import trade into specific channels. It appears that the hope is to increase Germany's industrial exports and, in turn, the imports of raw materials by consolidating the nation's import buying power into one central organization. By this process it is the aim to maintain a satisfactory level of industrial occupation and to continue at least the present standard of living. The problem of competing in foreign markets for manufactured goods, however, remains to be solved; a large portion of the German business community is reported as finding it increasingly difficult to price export goods attractively on the basis of existing domestic values. Future moves to improve the competitive position of Germany have not yet been clearly indicated.

Bread grains

Germany's bread grain supply is nearly assured for the crop year 1934-35. A wheat crop of something over 147,000,000 bushels plus a carry-over approaching 37,000,000 bushels indicates a net import requirement of not more than 15,000,000 bushels. It is anticipated that most of these requirements will be secured from Canada, Argentina and the Danube Basin, the usual sources of supply. Such imports would call for about 40,000,000 marks (\$16,000,000). No important trade in rye, either import or export, seems likely. If the domestic rye crop should run below expectations, the result would be less rye for feed and increased imports of feedstuffs.

GERMANY'S DECLINING AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, CONT'D

Feed grains

With potatoes converted to a grain equivalent, the 1934 drought reduced the feed grain output (including rye) to 27,600,000 - 29,800,000 short tons. Comparable figures for 1933 and the average for 1927-1932 were 34,200,000 short tons and 32,000,000 short tons, respectively. In 1932 and 1933, two years of good crops, imports of feed grains were reduced to unprecedentedly low levels. This year, therefore, Germany faces the necessity of substantial feed grain imports. Current domestic supplies appear to fall short by at least 2,800,000 short tons of meeting feed requirements between now and the 1935 harvest. This estimate is arrived at after taking into account a significant reduction in livestock numbers, and the beneficial effects of rains, received in recent weeks. Should import requirements go no higher than the 2,800,000 short tons indicated, they would require the expenditure of about 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 marks (\$69,000,000 to \$79,000,000) at present prices and current exchange. The world price tendency in feed grains, however, is upward.

Smaller export surpluses of feed grains this year are indicated in both Russia and the Danube Basin, the usual sources of imports into Germany. Corn and barley are the crops usually imported for feed, and the barley crops are definitely reduced in the export areas indicated. Their total surplus available for export appears to be only about 1,100,000 short tons. A recent estimate for the Danube Basin places the corn crop considerably above average and tentatively places the exportable surplus at 2,750,000 short tons, more than double the estimated exports of 1933-34. Germany's combined imports of barley and corn from Russia and the Basin are not expected, however, to draw very heavily on supplies in those countries when allowance is made for exports to other countries.

Special compensation trade agreements might provide a few hundred thousand additional tons of Russian or Danubian feed grains for Germany, and Poland also might supply a small amount. Canada and the United States both exported fairly large quantities of barley to Germany in past years, but drought-reduced crops preclude any such movement this season. Argentina is in a position to supply some corn to Germany, but Argentine supplies are being reduced rapidly by export movements and the new corn crop is only just being planted. North Africa will have barley to export this year, but there are other European countries with a prior claim on those crops. On the whole, feed costs this year in Germany as well as elsewhere in Europe will be considerably higher than in the preceding two years.

Fats

It is estimated that total 1934 fat supplies in Germany will be more than 20 percent below average and more than 10 percent below 1932

GERMANY'S DECLINING AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, CONT'D

figures. Consequently, there seems little doubt of a fat shortage in Germany during 1934-35 unless the present regulations are liberalized to provide for larger supplies of butter, lard and oleomargarine. Under present conditions, butter supplies for all of 1934 promise to be perhaps 15 percent below those in 1933 as a result of drought and the limiting of imports to 60,600 short tons. The domestic production of margarine is limited by law to about 397,000 short tons against 419,000 short tons in 1933 and the 1928-1932 average of 550,000 short tons. Lard supplies are being reduced sharply by cutting down imports, largely from the United States, from 22,000 short tons in 1933 to about 44,000 short tons for 1934.

GERMANY: Estimated fat supplies, average 1928-1932.
annual 1933 and 1934

Type of fat	: Average	: 1933	: 1934
	: 1928-1932	: (Estimated)	: (Estimated)
	: Short tons	:	:
Butter production plus imports..	: 526	: 507	: 441
Margarine production.....	: 551	: 419	: 397
Lard production plus imports <u>a/</u> .	: 236	: 225	: 193
Total fat production;.....	: 1,313	: 1,151	: 1,031

Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service. a/ Exclusive of neutral lard production which, however, is included in the estimated margarine production.

Reports that stocks of lard and other fats are far below normal tend to confirm other indications of impending shortage, but it is probable that the true position will appear only with the seasonally increased fats consumption of the winter months. The expected increase in livestock slaughter will tend to help the fats situation somewhat this winter, but any likely increase from this source will cover only a fraction of the indicated deficit.

Germany presumably plans to allot 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 marks (\$4,863,000 to \$6,079,000) for foreign lard for 1934. It may be necessary, however, to increase such expenditures by a substantial amount. On the other hand, before a serious fat shortage is allowed to develop (assuming that foreign exchange to prevent it is available) a logical step would appear to be the relaxation of margarine production control. Such a move also would increase available feed in the form of oil cake. That step may be foreshadowed by the officially announced intention of importing oil-bearing materials on a compensatory basis.

For a long term of years, Germany has secured about 75 percent of her lard imports from the United States. Beginning July 1, 1934, foreign exchange was so allotted as virtually to suspend the purchase of American

GERMANY'S DECLINING AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, CONT'D

lard. It is unlikely, however, that the American product can be replaced completely by other foreign lard. Denmark and Netherlands are the next most important sources of imported lard, but those countries appear to be shipping about all the surplus lard their reduced hog numbers will permit. Sweden, Hungary, and Argentina regularly export some lard to Germany as do a few other countries, but the quantities are not large and do not appear to be capable of rapid expansion. Hungary's 1934 quota of 3,300 short tons is considerably above her total exports of any recent year, but it is equivalent to only about two weeks' normal exports to Germany from the United States.

Cotton

The German restrictions on purchases of raw cotton and on mill consumption of raw cotton (the latter by 30 percent) which were recently introduced as a result of the shortage of foreign exchange, seem very likely to result in the recession of German imports of raw cotton to relatively low levels in 1934-35, possibly to figures lower than in 1931-32 when imports amounted to 1,305,000 bales. The proposal to solve the problem of raw material credits by pledging textile exports, while ingenious, seems to be of doubtful practicability under present competitive conditions in the textile export market. Domestic demand for cotton textiles, moreover, gives every indication of weakening as a result of the decline in the hitherto abnormal demand for cloth for uniforms, flags, etc. Increased expenditure for food may also tend to limit cotton imports. Assuming that 1934-35 raw cotton imports will amount to 1,250,000 bales, which may well be too high, Germany would have to provide foreign exchange for approximately \$80,000,000 at present prices of cotton, or about 200,000,000 Reichsmarks at open market exchange rates. An increasing amount of attention is being given to domestically produced artificial fibers.

Fresh and dried fruits

Imports of fresh and dried fruits into Germany during 1934-35 seem to be as much affected by the shortage of foreign exchange as do the takings of any other major agricultural product, and may conceivably be drastically curtailed on the basis of dispensability. Good average crops of fruit in Germany this year will facilitate such a reduction during the balance of the calendar year, particularly of those products produced in Germany in large quantities, such as apples and pears. Dried fruit imports seem likely to be maintained in relatively larger volume than fresh fruits because of their importance as a food among the working classes. There also appear to be prospects that Germany may obtain important supplies of fresh fruits, particularly apples and pears, through compensation trade arrangements with neighboring countries.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August, 1933 and 1934

Article exported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
LIVE ANIMALS:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cattle	No.	1	1	32	46
Hogs	No.	1	1	8	10
Sheep and goats	No.	a/	a/	3	a/
Poultry, live		3	4	4	2
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	159	194	40	54
Cheese	Lb.	268	258	50	49
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	7	6	4	7
Condensed	Lb.	672	2,247	78	267
Dried	Lb.	396	522	95	120
Evaporated	Lb.	5,700	8,343	349	519
Infants' foods, malted.....	Lb.	215	304	58	89
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	281	286	56	68
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	383	1,284	51	173
Beef, pickled or cured	Lb.	2,494	2,996	146	169
Beef, canned.....	Lb.	156	232	36	74
Total beef	Lb.	3,033	4,512	233	416
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh	Lb.	33	273	3	23
Loins & other fresh	Lb.	1,836	6,614	153	663
Total fresh pork.....	Lb.	1,869	6,887	156	686
Bacon	Lb.	3,466	3,681	289	331
Canned.....	Lb.	1,913	1,979	422	700
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	16,890	16,614	2,056	2,606
Pickled or salted	Lb.	3,368	4,064	223	307
Sides, Cumber. & Wiltshire	Lb.	22	46	2	6
Pork, total	Lb.	27,528	33,271	3,148	4,636
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	33	76	6	12
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	412	378	76	74
Other canned meats, incl.					
canned poultry	Lb.	76	159	12	24
Sausage, canned	Lb.	132	245	28	64
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	507	374	93	72
Sausage casings	Lb.	6,408	8,377	1,168	1,563
Other meats, incl. meat					
extracts & edible offal....	Lb.	5,612	4,886	415	535
Total meats	Lb.	43,741	52,285	5,179	7,396

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August, 1933 and 1934, cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July - August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
ANIMAL & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:				dollars	dollars
Lard.....	Lb.	71,914	62,824	4,883	3,532
Lard, neutral.....	Lb.	909	792	68	50
Oleo oil.....	Lb.	4,023	3,113	246	188
Oleo stock.....	Lb.	2,041	950	120	60
Stearins and fatty acids.....	Lb.	1,366	1,178	80	76
Tallow.....	Lb.	1,369	448	67	22
Other animal oils, greases and fats.....	Lb.	10,163	4,342	431	201
Total oils and fats.....	Lb.	91,785	73,647	5,895	4,129
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Coffee.....	Lb.	1,062	778	162	152
Cotton (500 lbs.).....	Bale	1,283	589	64,310	37,195
Cotton linters (500 lbs.).....	Bale	41	41	618	949
FRUITS:					
Apples:					
Fresh.....	Bskt.	30	8	31	10
Fresh.....	Box	572	297	637	480
Fresh.....	Bbl.	6	7	19	32
Dried.....	Lb.	865	1,230	67	118
Apricots dried.....	Lb.	11,399	5,305	1,103	868
Grapefruit.....	Box.	121	175	274	417
Oranges.....	Box	808	649	1,668	1,809
Pears, fresh.....	Lb.	15,186	32,115	608	1,341
Prunes, dried.....	Lb.	20,546	11,452	1,075	564
Raisins.....	Lb.	12,360	15,684	498	764
Canned Fruit.....	Lb.	50,210	67,134	3,133	5,112
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Barley, excluding flour.....	Bu.	1,247	941	646	523
Buckwheat, excluding flour.....	Bu.	a/	12	a/	9
Corn, including cornmeal.....	Bu.	1,018	989	628	774
Malt.....	Bu.	29	14	29	19
Oats, including oatmeal.....	Bu.	398	153	323	212
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice.....	Lb.	23,620	13,291	692	438
Rye, excluding flour.....	Bu.	9	0	7	0
Wheat.....	Bu.	49	2,602	54	1,660
Wheat flour.....	Bbl.	651	720	2,529	2,943
Wheat, including flour.....	Bu.	3,112	5,986	2,583	4,603

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August, 1933 and 1934, cont'd.

Article exported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
OILSEED PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cottonseed cake and meal	Ton	3	1	69	35
Linseed cake and meal	Ton	43	29	1,210	809
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	620	763	29	31
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	1,347	808	95	64
Sugar (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	8	18	276	559
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	28,363	26,713	6,518	8,659
Burley	Lb.	2,128	3,768	254	485
Dark-fired Ky. & Tennessee	Lb.	16,720	6,125	985	826
Dark Virginia	Lb.	1,456	1,723	187	384
Maryland & Ohio export	Lb.	1,287	959	307	234
Green River (Pryor)	Lb.	167	386	19	39
One-sucker leaf	Lb.	397	182	25	14
Cigar leaf	Lb.	300	169	79	89
Black fat, water baler & dark African	Lb.	1,435	1,218	203	193
Perique	Lb.	15	12	5	5
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	52,268	41,253	8,582	10,928
Stems, trimmings, scrap	Lb.	2,856	3,363	130	126
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	Lb.	803	706	32	29
Peas, dried	Lb.	287	300	19	14
Onions	Lb.	2,248	2,552	34	46
Potatoes, white	Lb.	5,194	9,041	106	114
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	6,499	6,428	553	671
MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	1,321	920	225	446
Glucose	Lb.	8,100	5,467	196	149
Hops	Lb.	41	152	19	42
Starch, corn	Lb.	8,419	9,491	231	289
GRAND TOTAL				102,768	83,597

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of
Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-August,
1933 and 1934 a/

Article imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
LIVE ANIMALS:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cattle	No.	4	4	117	112
Hogs	Lb.	1	b/	b/	b/
Horses	No.	b/	1	88	131
Sheep, lambs and goats	No.	b/	b/	1	1
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	210	152	32	28
Casein	Lb.	4,463	341	224	29
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	2,124	1,594	529	411
Other	Lb.	4,416	5,130	911	1,032
Total cheese	Lb.	6,540	6,724	1,440	1,443
Cream	Gal.	8	b/	9	b/
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated ...	Lb.	108	60	5	3
Dried and malted	Lb.	210	1	24	b/
Whole, sk. and buttermilk..	Gal.	14	5	2	1
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	28	32	4	6
Eggs, whole dried	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Eggs, whole, frozen	Lb.	101	3	9	b/
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	93	107	37	49
Egg albumen, frozen	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Yolks, dried	Lb.	1,395	485	94	35
Yolks, frozen	Lb.	172	44	12	3
Hides and skins, total	Lb.	100,929	32,865	13,247	5,712
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	75	33	7	3
Beef and veal, pickled, etc..	Lb.	212	174	12	10
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	2	2	b/	b/
Pork-					
Fresh	Lb.	71	4	4	1
Hams, shoulders and bacon .	Lb.	276	148	70	47
Pickled, salted and other .	Lb.	107	61	32	24
Sausage casings	Lb.	2,520	2,456	781	1,420
Silk, raw	Lb.	1,455	8,987	25,419	10,607
Wool, unmanufactured	Lb.	71,466	14,678	8,126	2,269
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cacao beans	Lb.	94,263	47,869	4,021	2,379
Coffee	Lb.	263,017	204,116	19,463	18,720
Cotton (478 lbs.)	Bale	23	23	1,270	1,561
FEEDS AND FODDERS:					
Beet pulp, dried	L.ton	0	0	0	0
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct importation	L.ton	35	32	551	602
Withdrawn bonded mills	L.ton	0	2	0	32

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-August,
1933 and 1934 a/ cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
FEEDS AND FODDERS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Hay (2,000 lbs.).....	Ton	b/	1	4	6
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (soy).....	Lb.	11,608	6,171	102	53
Coconut.....	Lb.	4,559	13,608	26	81
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	598	3,364	4	25
Linseed.....	Lb.	4,986	3,435	39	28
All other.....	Lb.	1,526	451	12	4
Total.....	Lb.	23,277	27,029	183	191
FRUITS:					
Bananas.....	Bunch	7,191	8,648	3,531	4,324
Berries, natural state.....	Lb.	1,514	1,635	79	118
Currants.....	Lb.	328	371	18	27
Dates.....	Lb.	1,646	3,777	40	154
Figs.....	Lb.	b/	184	b/	10
Grapes.....	Cu.ft.	1	2	2	2
Lemons.....	Lb.	2,064	378	59	14
Limes.....	Lb.	948	2,217	27	60
Pineapples-					
Fresh.....		c/	c/	9	69
Prepared or preserved.....	Lb.	1,343	841	56	43
Product of Philippines....	Lb.	18	771	b/	64
Raisins.....	Lb.	58	8	2	b/
Olives-					
In brine.....	Gal.	1,029	766	510	483
Dried or ripe.....	Lb.	8	6	1	1
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Barley malt.....	Bu.	31,750	45,462	726	1,176
Corn.....	Bu.	21	219	10	110
Oats.....	Bu.	83	179	33	39
Rice-					
Uncleaned.....	Lb.	351	241	6	5
Cleaned (except patna)....	Lb.	1,728	1,504	33	38
Patna.....	Lb.	250	202	6	7
Meal, flour and broken....	Lb.	3,127	8,811	42	114
Wheat, including flour.....	Bu.	1,933	2,174	1,181	1,670
Nuts.....		c/	c/	1,470	1,467
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Cacao butter.....	Lb.	1	1	b/	b/
Coconut, prod., of Philippines	Lb.	35,752	52,952	948	1,151
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	2,372	696	85	25
Olive oil, edible.....	Lb.	14,426	9,703	1,416	1,239
Olive oil, inedible.....	Lb.	11,513	11,890	561	731

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-August,
1933 and 1934 a/, cont'd.

Article imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
OILS, VEGETABLE, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Palmkernel oil.....	Lb.	41	60	1	2
Palm oil.....	Lb.	57,358	15,928	1,394	409
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	193	247	13	16
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	1,150	278	40	9
Tung oil.....	Lb.	20,979	16,208	799	1,074
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans.....	Lb.	35,880	12,841	595	251
Copra.....	Lb.	156,727	27,628	2,162	343
Flaxseed.....	Bu.	3,196	1,515	3,123	1,690
Sesame seed.....	Lb.	13,731	1,113	250	35
Seeds, except oilseeds.....	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	474	751
Spices.....	Lb.	18,957	14,189	1,586	1,622
Sugar, (2,000 lbs.).....	Ton	539	162	23,246	5,059
Tea.....	Lb.	20,435	15,665	2,876	3,144
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured...	Lb.	2,730	8,185	2,246	3,936
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc....	Lb.	322	378	12	13
VEGETABLES:					
Beans-					
Dried.....	Lb.	2,350	1,799	61	45
Green or unripe.....	Lb.	0	6	0 <u>b/</u>	
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	1,347	1,612	29	50
Garlic.....	Lb.	1,088	152	35	7
Onions.....	Lb.	1,046	920	16	19
Peas, exc., cowp's & chickp's-					
Dried.....	Lb.	1,069	536	25	18
Green.....	Lb.	0	1	0 <u>b/</u>	
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	2,228	139	30	2
Tomatoes, fresh.....	Lb.	27	6	1 <u>b/</u>	
Turnips.....	Lb.	377	980	3	7
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	8,179	11,584	356	455
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	743	751
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured.....	L.ton	1	<u>b/</u>	269	160
Hemp, unmanufactured.....	L.ton	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	31	8
Jute and jute butts, unrefined	L.ton	4	6	255	366
Kapok.....	L.ton	2	1	329	170
Manila.....	L.ton	7	7	326	485
New Zealand fiber.....	L.ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and henequen.....	L.ton	27	13	1,579	1,036
Rubber, crude.....	Lb.	203,071	168,836	2,967	13,299
GRAND TOTAL.....				129,032	97,798

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Beginning January 1, 1934, imports for consumption. b/ Less than 500. c/ Reported in value only.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,
August, 1933 and 1934, and July-August, 1933-1934

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-August		August		August	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
Irish Free State.....	110	774	0	427	20	7
Italy.....	73	121	0	0	6	a/
Norway.....	53	75	0	0	10	12
United Kingdom.....	46	314	0	261	6	5
Netherlands.....	45	102	0	19	6	10
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus..	26	30	0	0	3	3
Finland.....	16	11	0	0	3	2
Denmark.....	14	23	0	0	1	4
Germany.....	14	43	0	19	1	3
Belgium.....	6	33	0	29	1	1
Sweden.....	2	2	0	0	a/	a/
Greece.....	1	3	0	0	a/	0
France.....	0	40	0	40	0	0
Other Europe.....	33	7	0	0	2	3
Total Europe.....	439	1,584	0	795	59	50
Canada.....	13	172	7	2	a/	36
Cuba.....	574	609	3	1	63	66
Haiti, Republic of.....	92	56	0	0	11	5
Panama.....	118	425	0	295	12	13
Mexico.....	2	12	0	0	a/	1
Brazil.....	93	146	0	0	15	20
Peru.....	10	21	0	0	1	1
Colombia.....	5	7	2	0	a/	1
Hong Kong.....	264	168	0	0	25	28
China.....	19	914	0	494	3	1
Kwantung.....	0	38	0	0	0	8
Japan.....	1	151	0	150	a/	0
Philippine Islands.....	449	571	0	0	50	89
Other countries.....	1,033	1,112	9	39	123	116
Total exports.....	3,112	5,986	21	1,776	362	435
Total imports.....	1,933	b/2,174	984	b/1,452	a/	a/b/
Total reexports.....	a/	---	0	---	0	---
Net exports.....	1,179	3,812	c/ 963	324	362	434

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Imports for consumption.

c/ Net imports.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries,
August, 1933 and 1934

(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

Country to which exported	August	
	1933	1934
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:		
United Kingdom.....	114,111	43,902
Germany	97,316	43,980
France.....	60,523	7,824
Italy	34,044	22,625
Soviet Russia (Europe)	21,774	0
Poland & Danzig	20,200	9,320
Spain	12,906	20,048
Belgium	11,254	4,217
Portugal	6,744	2,330
Netherlands	5,058	4,374
Sweden	3,465	3,147
Other Europe	5,449	4,549
Total Europe	322,844	166,316
Canada	17,092	17,026
Japan	122,901	67,779
China	21,603	15,741
British India	2,449	0
Other countries	3,128	707
Total exports	560,017	267,569
Total imports <u>a/</u>	10,335	<u>b/</u> 11,174
Total reexports <u>a/</u>	1,010	---
Net exports	550,692	256,395
LINTERS:		
United Kingdom	6,973	5,493
Germany	4,762	6,825
Netherlands	2,109	1,886
France	1,261	2,312
Belgium	13	0
Other Europe	405	1,387
Total Europe	15,523	17,903
Canada	1,137	930
Japan	1,975	0
Other countries	43	2
Total exports	18,678	18,835

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records
of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 lbs. b/ Imports for consumption.

WOOL: Exports from South America, October to August, 1932-33 and 1933-34

Destination	Argentina		Uruguay	
	October-August		October-August	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
United States.....	46,080	21,115	3,036	5,066
United Kingdom.....	97,045	105,010	23,270	27,708
Germany.....	53,977	47,225	28,364	24,392
France.....	85,147	54,724	15,623	6,308
Belgium.....	46,162	21,498	11,308	6,968
Italy.....	49,520	39,057	20,731	10,065
Spain.....	2,684	1,258	571	202
Netherlands.....	5,529	4,474	7,316	7,221
Sweden.....	1,487	1,626	1,313	2,786
Denmark.....	375	358		
Poland.....	2,443	8,816		
Finland.....	55	189		
Japan.....	4,901	10,845	300	1,464
South Africa.....	338	483		
Mexico.....	20	364		
Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.....	95	20		
Brazil.....	3	481	401	315
Argentina.....			71	9
Russia.....		237	344	813
Chile.....		11		
Portugal.....		278		
Others.....	166	121		
Total.....	a/ 396,027	b/ 318,190	a/ 112,653	b/ 93,317

Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke, Buenos Aires. a/ Total exports October to September were 405,624 bales of 855.6 pounds compared with 325,605 bales in 1931-32. b/ Total exports October to September 1932-33 were 113,400 bales of approximately 1,014 pounds each compared with 92,656 bales in 1931-32.

GERMANY: Number of hogs on September 4, 1934, with comparisons

		:Young		:Hogs 6 months and over		:Hogs over 1 year			
Sept. 4		:Farrows	:pigs 8	:	:Brood sows	:	:Brood sows	:	:Grand
		:under	:weeks	:Total	:	:In	:Total	:	:Total
		:8 weeks	:to 6	:	:Total	:In	:	:Total	:In
		:	:months	:	:farrow	:	:	:farrow	:total
		:Thou-	:Thou-	:Thou-	:Thou-	:Thou-	:Thou-	:Thou-	:Thou-
		:sands	:sands	:sands	:sands	:sands	:sands	:sands	:sands
1929	a/	: 5,373:	8,290:	4,287:	652:	363:	1,654:	1,208:	737: 19,604
1930	a/	: 6,522:	9,809:	5,125:	812:	442:	1,967:	1,467:	861: 23,423
1931	a/	: 6,804:	10,980:	5,391:	569:	276:	2,173:	1,661:	901: 25,348
1932	a/	: 6,326:	10,341:	5,435:	517:	255:	2,074:	1,559:	832: 24,176
1933	b/	: -:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
1934		: 6,345:	10,591:	6,070:	470:	229:	2,033:	1,484:	769: 25,060
		: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. a/ September 1. b/ No. estimate.

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